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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/067,580	02/04/2002	Felix G.T.I. Andrew	13768.241	5848
47973 7590 11/15/2007 WORKMAN NYDEGGER/MICROSOFT 1000 EAGLE GATE TOWER 60 EAST SOUTH TEMPLE SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84111			EXAMINER BATURAY, ALICIA	
			ART UNIT 2155	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 11/15/2007	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/067,580

Applicant(s)

ANDREW ET AL.

Examiner

Alicia Baturay

Art Unit

2155

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 September 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-28, 42-46, 48-56 and 59-61 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-28, 42-46, 48-56 and 59-61 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 22 November 2002 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**DETAILED ACTION**

1. This Office Action is in response to the amendment filed 4 September 2007.
2. Claims 29-41, 47, 57 and 58 were cancelled.
3. Claims 1-28, 42-46, 48-56 and 59-61 are pending in this Office Action.

***Response to Amendment***

4. Applicant's amendments and arguments with respect to claims 1-28, 42-46, 48-56 and 59-61 filed on 4 September 2007 have been fully considered but they are deemed to be moot in view of the new grounds of rejection.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1-4, 8-13, 16, 17, 19-24, 26, 27, 48, 49, 59 and 61 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Freund et al. (U.S. 2003/0167405) and further in view of Dybedokken et al. (U.S. 6,760,411).

Freund teaches the invention substantially as claimed including a system including methods for detecting a connection to a new network by receiving notice of, and evaluating

changes to an existing network configuration. The system collects information about the network to uniquely identify it and generates a unique identifier for the network. The profile of each network is stored so that it remembers the network and applies the same security settings previously adopted (see Abstract).

7. With respect to claim 1, Freund teaches a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network environment being associated with one or more parameters, a method for selecting characteristics associated with the network environment the computer system is connected to, so as to reduce the configuration information that needs to be manually entered, comprising the following: an act of connecting the computer system, which is configured with a first configuration (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74), to a network environment from among the number of network environments (Freund, page 6, paragraph 73); an act of receiving one or more parameters associated with the computer system that were provided by the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91); an act of combining the one or more parameters to generate an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraph 133); and an act of, based on the identifier, selecting characteristics specific to the network environment that the computer system is being connected to (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74).

Freund does not teach changing country dependent software settings.

However, Dybedokken teaches an act of utilizing the selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to the network environment that the computer system is being connected to, to modify a configuration of the computer system from the first configuration

to a new configuration, and where modifying the configuration of the computer system includes changing one or more country dependent software settings including one or more of a default language setting and a currency symbol setting (Dybedokken, Fig. 3; col. 2, lines 52-55 and col. 3, lines 64-67).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Freund in view of Dybedokken in order to enable changing country dependent software settings. One would be motivated to do so in order to synchronize the language used in an end user terminal and the local network, for keeping the consistency there between (Dybedokken, col. 2, lines 52-55) to pass on information that all users understand in a multilingual environment (Dybedokken, col. 1, lines 49-51).

8. With respect to claim 2, Freund teaches the invention described in claim 1, including the method where the act of connecting the computer system to a network environment from among the number of network environments comprises the following:

Act of connecting a mobile computer system to a network environment from among the number of network environments (Freund, page 6, paragraph 73).

9. With respect to claim 3, Freund teaches the invention described in claim 1, including the method where the act of connecting the computer system to a network environment from among the number of network environments comprises the following:

An act of connecting the computer system to a network environment from among a number of network environments (Freund, page 6, paragraph 73).

10. With respect to claim 4, Freund teaches the invention described in claim 3, including the method where the act of connecting the computer system to a network environment from among a number of network environments comprises the following:

An act of connecting the computer system to a network environment from among a number of network environments that are each associated with different operating environments (Freund, page 6, paragraph 73).

11. With respect to claim 8, Freund teaches the invention described in claim 1, including the method where the act of receiving one or more parameters associated with the computer system that were provided by the network environment comprises the following:

An act of receiving one or more parameters associated with the computer system that were provided by a network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91).

12. With respect to claim 9, Freund teaches the invention described in claim 8, including the method where act of receiving one or more parameters associated with the computer system that were provided by a network environment comprises the following:

An act of receiving one or more parameters associated with communication techniques utilized by the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91).

13. With respect to claim 10, Freund teaches the invention described in claim 9, including the method where the act of receiving one or more parameters associated with communication techniques utilized by the network environment comprises the following:

An act of receiving a network address that was provided by the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 83-86).

14. With respect to claim 11, Freund teaches the invention described in claim 9, including the method where the act of receiving one or more parameters associated with communication techniques utilized by the network environment comprises the following:

An act of receiving a subnet mask that was provided by the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraph 86).

15. With respect to claim 12, Freund teaches the invention described in claim 9, including the method where the act of receiving one or more parameters associated with communication techniques utilized by the network environment comprises the following:

An act of receiving one or more parameters indicative of the network environment utilizing a proxy (Freund, page 7, paragraph 90).

16. With respect to claim 13, Freund teaches the invention described in claim 9, including the method where the network environment utilizes a virtual private network (Freund, page 7, paragraph 84).

17. With respect to claim 16, Freund teaches the invention described in claim 1, including a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network environment being associated with one or more parameters, a method for selecting

characteristics associated with the network environment the computer system is connected to, so as to reduce the configuration information that needs to be manually entered, comprising the following: an act of connecting the computer system, which is configured with a first configuration (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74), to a network environment from among the number of network environments (Freund, page 6, paragraph 73); an act of receiving one or more parameters associated with the computer system that were provided by the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91); an act of combining the one or more parameters to generate an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraph 133); and an act of, based on the identifier, selecting characteristics specific to the network environment that the computer system is being connected to (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74).

Freund does not teach changing country dependent software settings.

However, Dybedokken teaches an act of utilizing the selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to the network environment that the computer system is being connected to, to modify a configuration of the computer system from the first configuration to a new configuration, and where modifying the configuration of the computer system includes changing one or more country dependent software settings including one or more of a default language setting and a currency symbol setting (Dybedokken, Fig. 3; col. 2, lines 52-55 and col. 3, lines 64-67) and an act of receiving one or more parameters associated with the computer system that were provided by a first network environment and will be used to select characteristics associated with a second network environment (Dybedokken, Fig. 3; col. 3, lines 62-67).



It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Freund in view of Dybedokken in order to enable changing country dependent software settings. One would be motivated to do so in order to synchronize the language used in an end user terminal and the local network, for keeping the consistency there between (Dybedokken, col. 2, lines 52-55) to pass on information that all users understand in a multilingual environment (Dybedokken, col. 1, lines 49-51).

18. With respect to claim 17, Freund teaches the invention described in claim 1, including the method where the act of receiving one or more parameters associated with the computer system that were provided by the network environment comprises the following:

An act of receiving one or more parameters associated with the computer system that were provided by the computer system (Freund, page 7, paragraph 95).

19. With respect to claim 19, Freund teaches the invention described in claim 1, including the method where the act of combining the one or more parameters to generate an identifier comprises the following:

An act of combining the one or more parameters that were provided by a network environment to generate an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraph 133).

20. With respect to claim 20, Freund teaches the invention described in claim 19, including the method where the act of combining the one or more parameters that were provided by a network environment to generate an identifier comprises the following:

An act of combining one or more parameters associated with communication techniques that are utilized by the network environment (Freund, page 23, paragraph 133).

21. With respect to claim 21, Freund teaches the invention described in claim 20, including the method where the act of combining the one or more parameters associated with communication techniques that are utilized by the network environment comprises the following: an act of performing a logical AND operation on a network address and a subnet mask to generate a subnet address that is representative of a network location (Freund, page 23, paragraph 133 and following table).

22. With respect to claim 22, Freund teaches the invention described in claim 1, including the method where the act of, based on the identifier, selecting characteristics associated with the network environment the computer system is connected to comprises the following:

An act of selecting characteristics associated with the network environment the computer system is connected to that cause the computer system to utilize a proxy (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74).

23. With respect to claim 23, Freund teaches the invention described in claim 1, including the method where the act of, based on the identifier, selecting characteristics associated with the network environment the computer system is connected to comprises the following:

An act of selecting characteristics associated with the network environment the computer system is connected to that cause the computer system to utilize a virtual private network (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 83-84).

24. With respect to claim 24, Freund teaches the invention described in claim 1, including the method where the act of, based on the identifier, selecting characteristics associated with the network environment the computer system is connected to comprises the following:

An act of selecting characteristics associated with a network location the computer system connected to (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74).

25. With respect to claim 26, Freund teaches the invention described in claim 1, including the method where the act of, based on the identifier, selecting characteristics associated with the network environment the computer system is connected to comprises the following:

An act of selecting characteristics associated with the network environment from a system registry (Freund, page 6, paragraphs 68-69). The Microsoft Computer Dictionary defines registry as “a central hierarchical database in Windows 9x, Windows CE, Windows NT, and Windows 2000 used to store information necessary to configure the system for one or more users, applications, and hardware devices.” It is inherent that the operating systems discussed in Freund, specifically Windows 9x, Windows NT, and Windows 2000, include a registry and use it to store and retrieve characteristics about the network environment.

26. With respect to claim 27, Freund teaches the invention described in claim 1, including the method where the act of, based on the identifier, selecting characteristics associated with the network environment the computer system is connected to comprises the following:

An act of selecting characteristics associated with the network environment by utilizing information that was manually entered by a user (Freund, page 5, paragraph 63).

27. With respect to claim 48, Freund teaches the invention described in claim 1, including where the one or more parameters include latency information (Freund, page 18, paragraph 123).

28. With respect to claim 49, Freund teaches the invention described in claim 1, including where the one or more parameters include bandwidth information (Freund, page 18, paragraph 123).

29. With respect to claim 59, Freund teaches the invention described in claim 19, including where the act of combining one or more parameters to generate an identifier comprises the following:

An act of combining the one or more parameters to generate an identifier by combining both addressing parameters and at least one other parameter selected from the following: a latency of the network environment, bandwidth availability in the network environment, and a connection type to the network environment (Freund, page 23, paragraphs 133-134).

30. With respect to claim 61, Freund teaches the invention described in claim 1, including a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network environment being associated with one or more parameters, a method for selecting characteristics associated with the network environment the computer system is connected to, so as to reduce the configuration information that needs to be manually entered, comprising the following: an act of connecting the computer system, which is configured with a first configuration (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74), to a network environment from among the number of network environments (Freund, page 6, paragraph 73); an act of receiving one or more parameters associated with the computer system that were provided by the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91); an act of combining the one or more parameters to generate an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraph 133); and an act of, based on the identifier, selecting characteristics specific to the network environment that the computer system is being connected to (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74).

Freund does not teach changing country dependent software settings.

However, Dybedokken teaches an act of utilizing the selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to the network environment that the computer system is being connected to, to modify a configuration of the computer system from the first configuration to a new configuration, and where modifying the configuration of the computer system includes changing one or more country dependent software settings including one or more of a default language setting and a currency symbol setting and the method wherein modifying the configuration of the computer system includes changing one or more country dependent

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software settings including a currency symbol setting (Dybedokken, Fig. 3; col. 2, lines 52-55 and col. 3, lines 64-67).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Freund in view of Dybedokken in order to enable changing country dependent software settings. One would be motivated to do so in order to synchronize the language used in an end user terminal and the local network, for keeping the consistency there between (Dybedokken, col. 2, lines 52-55) to pass on information that all users understand in a multilingual environment (Dybedokken, col. 1, lines 49-51).

31. Claims 5-7, 14, 15, 18, 25, 28, 54 and 55 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Freund in view of Dybedokken and further in view of Lipe et al. (U.S. 5,748,980).

32. With respect to claim 5, Freund teaches the invention described in claim 1, including a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network environment being associated with one or more parameters, a method for selecting characteristics associated with the network environment the computer system is connected to, so as to reduce the configuration information that needs to be manually entered, comprising the following: an act of connecting the computer system, which is configured with a first configuration (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74), to a network environment from among the number of network environments (Freund, page 6, paragraph 73); an act of receiving one or

more parameters associated with the computer system that were provided by the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91); an act of combining the one or more parameters to generate an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraph 133); and an act of, based on the identifier, selecting characteristics specific to the network environment that the computer system is being connected to (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74).

Freund does not teach changing country dependent software settings.

However, Dybedokken teaches an act of utilizing the selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to the network environment that the computer system is being connected to, to modify a configuration of the computer system from the first configuration to a new configuration, and where modifying the configuration of the computer system includes changing one or more country dependent software settings including one or more of a default language setting and a currency symbol setting (Dybedokken, Fig. 3; col. 2, lines 52-55 and col. 3, lines 64-67).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Freund in view of Dybedokken in order to enable changing country dependent software settings. One would be motivated to do so in order to synchronize the language used in an end user terminal and the local network, for keeping the consistency there between (Dybedokken, col. 2, lines 52-55) to pass on information that all users understand in a multilingual environment (Dybedokken, col. 1, lines 49-51).

The combination of Freund and Dybedokken does not teach the use of a docking station.

However, Lipe teaches where the one or more parameters include parameters associated with expansion card capabilities of a docking station (Lipe, col. 18, lines 51-62).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Freund and Dybedokken in view of Lipe in order to enable the use of a docking station. One would be motivated to do so in order to facilitate seamless dynamic configuration changes in a computer with minimum user involvement.

33. With respect to claim 6, Freund teaches the invention described in claim 5, including a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network environment being associated with one or more parameters, a method for selecting characteristics associated with the network environment the computer system is connected to, so as to reduce the configuration information that needs to be manually entered, comprising the following: an act of connecting the computer system, which is configured with a first configuration (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74), to a network environment from among the number of network environments (Freund, page 6, paragraph 73); an act of receiving one or more parameters associated with the computer system that were provided by the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91); an act of combining the one or more parameters to generate an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraph 133); and an act of, based on the identifier, selecting characteristics specific to the network environment that the computer system is being connected to (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74).

Freund does not teach changing country dependent software settings.

However, Dybedokken teaches an act of utilizing the selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to the network environment that the computer system is being connected to, to modify a configuration of the computer system from the first configuration



to a new configuration, and where modifying the configuration of the computer system includes changing one or more country dependent software settings including one or more of a default language setting and a currency symbol setting (Dybedokken, Fig. 3; col. 2, lines 52-55 and col. 3, lines 64-67).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Freund in view of Dybedokken in order to enable changing country dependent software settings. One would be motivated to do so in order to synchronize the language used in an end user terminal and the local network, for keeping the consistency there between (Dybedokken, col. 2, lines 52-55) to pass on information that all users understand in a multilingual environment (Dybedokken, col. 1, lines 49-51).

The combination of Freund and Dybedokken does not teach the use of a docking station.

However, Lipe teaches the act of connecting the computer system to a docking station network environment from among a number of docking station network environments that are each associated with different operating environments (Lipe, col. 32, lines 23-31)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Freund and Dybedokken in view of Lipe in order to enable the use of a docking station. One would be motivated to do so in order to facilitate seamless dynamic configuration changes in a computer with minimum user involvement.

34. With respect to claim 7, Freund teaches the invention described in claim 1, including a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network environment being associated with one or more parameters, a method for selecting

characteristics associated with the network environment the computer system is connected to, so as to reduce the configuration information that needs to be manually entered, comprising the following: an act of connecting the computer system, which is configured with a first configuration (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74), to a network environment from among the number of network environments (Freund, page 6, paragraph 73); an act of receiving one or more parameters associated with the computer system that were provided by the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91); an act of combining the one or more parameters to generate an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraph 133); and an act of, based on the identifier, selecting characteristics specific to the network environment that the computer system is being connected to (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74).

Freund does not teach changing country dependent software settings.

However, Dybedokken teaches an act of utilizing the selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to the network environment that the computer system is being connected to, to modify a configuration of the computer system from the first configuration to a new configuration, and where modifying the configuration of the computer system includes changing one or more country dependent software settings including one or more of a default language setting and a currency symbol setting (Dybedokken, Fig. 3; col. 2, lines 52-55 and col. 3, lines 64-67).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Freund in view of Dybedokken in order to enable changing country dependent software settings. One would be motivated to do so in order to synchronize the language used in an end user terminal and the local network, for keeping the consistency

there between (Dybedokken, col. 2, lines 52-55) to pass on information that all users understand in a multilingual environment (Dybedokken, col. 1, lines 49-51).

The combination of Freund and Dybedokken does not teach the use of a docking station.

However, Lipe teaches connecting the computer system to a combined network environment (Lipe, col. 394, line 65 – col. 395, line 13). Use of both parameters present in the registry and from the network shows use of a combined system.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Freund and Dybedokken in view of Lipe in order to enable the use of a docking station. One would be motivated to do so in order to facilitate seamless dynamic configuration changes in a computer with minimum user involvement.

35. With respect to claim 14, Freund teaches the invention described in claim 9, a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network environment being associated with one or more parameters, a method for selecting characteristics associated with the network environment the computer system is connected to, so as to reduce the configuration information that needs to be manually entered, comprising the following: an act of connecting the computer system, which is configured with a first configuration (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74), to a network environment from among the number of network environments (Freund, page 6, paragraph 73); an act of receiving one or more parameters associated with the computer system that were provided by the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91); an act of combining the one or more parameters to generate an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraph 133); and an act of, based on

the identifier, selecting characteristics specific to the network environment that the computer system is being connected to (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74).

Freund does not teach changing country dependent software settings.

However, Dybedokken teaches an act of utilizing the selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to the network environment that the computer system is being connected to, to modify a configuration of the computer system from the first configuration to a new configuration, and where modifying the configuration of the computer system includes changing one or more country dependent software settings including one or more of a default language setting and a currency symbol setting (Dybedokken, Fig. 3; col. 2, lines 52-55 and col. 3, lines 64-67).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Freund in view of Dybedokken in order to enable changing country dependent software settings. One would be motivated to do so in order to synchronize the language used in an end user terminal and the local network, for keeping the consistency there between (Dybedokken, col. 2, lines 52-55) to pass on information that all users understand in a multilingual environment (Dybedokken, col. 1, lines 49-51).

The combination of Freund and Dybedokken does not teach the use of a docking station.

However, Lipe teaches where the one or more parameters include parameters associated with expansion card capabilities of a docking station (Lipe, col. 18, lines 51-62).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Freund and Dybedokken in view of Lipe in order to

enable the use of a docking station. One would be motivated to do so in order to facilitate seamless dynamic configuration changes in a computer with minimum user involvement.

36. With respect to claim 15, Freund teaches the invention described in claim 14, including a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network environment being associated with one or more parameters, a method for selecting characteristics associated with the network environment the computer system is connected to, so as to reduce the configuration information that needs to be manually entered, comprising the following: an act of connecting the computer system, which is configured with a first configuration (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74), to a network environment from among the number of network environments (Freund, page 6, paragraph 73); an act of receiving one or more parameters associated with the computer system that were provided by the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91); an act of combining the one or more parameters to generate an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraph 133); and an act of, based on the identifier, selecting characteristics specific to the network environment that the computer system is being connected to (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74).

Freund does not teach changing country dependent software settings.

However, Dybedokken teaches an act of utilizing the selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to the network environment that the computer system is being connected to, to modify a configuration of the computer system from the first configuration to a new configuration, and where modifying the configuration of the computer system includes changing one or more country dependent software settings including one or more of

a default language setting and a currency symbol setting (Dybedokken, Fig. 3; col. 2, lines 52-55 and col. 3, lines 64-67).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Freund in view of Dybedokken in order to enable changing country dependent software settings. One would be motivated to do so in order to synchronize the language used in an end user terminal and the local network, for keeping the consistency there between (Dybedokken, col. 2, lines 52-55) to pass on information that all users understand in a multilingual environment (Dybedokken, col. 1, lines 49-51).

The combination of Freund and Dybedokken does not teach the use of a docking station.

However, Lipe teaches an act of receiving one or more parameters associated with peripherals that are attached to the docking station network environment (Lipe, col. 32, lines 23-31).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Freund and Dybedokken in view of Lipe in order to enable the use of a docking station. One would be motivated to do so in order to facilitate seamless dynamic configuration changes in a computer with minimum user involvement.

37. With respect to claim 18, Freund teaches the invention described in claim 1, including a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network environment being associated with one or more parameters, a method for selecting characteristics associated with the network environment the computer system is connected to, so as to reduce the configuration information that needs to be manually entered, comprising

the following: an act of connecting the computer system, which is configured with a first configuration (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74), to a network environment from among the number of network environments (Freund, page 6, paragraph 73); an act of receiving one or more parameters associated with the computer system that were provided by the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91); an act of combining the one or more parameters to generate an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraph 133); and an act of, based on the identifier, selecting characteristics specific to the network environment that the computer system is being connected to (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74).

Freund does not teach changing country dependent software settings.

However, Dybedokken teaches an act of utilizing the selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to the network environment that the computer system is being connected to, to modify a configuration of the computer system from the first configuration to a new configuration, and where modifying the configuration of the computer system includes changing one or more country dependent software settings including one or more of a default language setting and a currency symbol setting (Dybedokken, Fig. 3; col. 2, lines 52-55 and col. 3, lines 64-67).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Freund in view of Dybedokken in order to enable changing country dependent software settings. One would be motivated to do so in order to synchronize the language used in an end user terminal and the local network, for keeping the consistency there between (Dybedokken, col. 2, lines 52-55) to pass on information that all users understand in a multilingual environment (Dybedokken, col. 1, lines 49-51).

The combination of Freund and Dybedokken does not teach the use of a docking station.

However, Lipe teaches an act of receiving one or more parameters from a combined network environment (Lipe, col. 394, line 65 – col. 395, line 13). Use of both parameters present in the registry and from the network shows use of a combined system.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Freund and Dybedokken in view of Lipe in order to enable the use of a docking station. One would be motivated to do so in order to facilitate seamless dynamic configuration changes in a computer with minimum user involvement.

38. With respect to claim 25, Freund teaches the invention described in claim 1, including a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network environment being associated with one or more parameters, a method for selecting characteristics associated with the network environment the computer system is connected to, so as to reduce the configuration information that needs to be manually entered, comprising the following: an act of connecting the computer system, which is configured with a first configuration (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74), to a network environment from among the number of network environments (Freund, page 6, paragraph 73); an act of receiving one or more parameters associated with the computer system that were provided by the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91); an act of combining the one or more parameters to generate an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraph 133); and an act of, based on the identifier, selecting characteristics specific to the network environment that the computer system is being connected to (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74).



Freund does not teach changing country dependent software settings.

However, Dybedokken teaches an act of utilizing the selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to the network environment that the computer system is being connected to, to modify a configuration of the computer system from the first configuration to a new configuration, and where modifying the configuration of the computer system includes changing one or more country dependent software settings including one or more of a default language setting and a currency symbol setting (Dybedokken, Fig. 3; col. 2, lines 52-55 and col. 3, lines 64-67).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Freund in view of Dybedokken in order to enable changing country dependent software settings. One would be motivated to do so in order to synchronize the language used in an end user terminal and the local network, for keeping the consistency there between (Dybedokken, col. 2, lines 52-55) to pass on information that all users understand in a multilingual environment (Dybedokken, col. 1, lines 49-51).

The combination of Freund and Dybedokken does not teach the use of a docking station.

However, Lipe teaches an act of selecting characteristics associated with a docking station the computer system connected to (Lipe, col. 32, lines 23-31).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Freund and Dybedokken in view of Lipe in order to enable the use of a docking station. One would be motivated to do so in order to facilitate seamless dynamic configuration changes in a computer with minimum user involvement.

39. With respect to claim 28, Freund teaches the invention described in claim 1, including a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network environment being associated with one or more parameters, a method for selecting characteristics associated with the network environment the computer system is connected to, so as to reduce the configuration information that needs to be manually entered, comprising the following: an act of connecting the computer system, which is configured with a first configuration (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74), to a network environment from among the number of network environments (Freund, page 6, paragraph 73); an act of receiving one or more parameters associated with the computer system that were provided by the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91); an act of combining the one or more parameters to generate an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraph 133); and an act of, based on the identifier, selecting characteristics specific to the network environment that the computer system is being connected to (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74).

Freund does not teach changing country dependent software settings.

However, Dybedokken teaches an act of utilizing the selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to the network environment that the computer system is being connected to, to modify a configuration of the computer system from the first configuration to a new configuration, and where modifying the configuration of the computer system includes changing one or more country dependent software settings including one or more of a default language setting and a currency symbol setting (Dybedokken, Fig. 3; col. 2, lines 52-55 and col. 3, lines 64-67).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Freund in view of Dybedokken in order to enable changing country dependent software settings. One would be motivated to do so in order to synchronize the language used in an end user terminal and the local network, for keeping the consistency there between (Dybedokken, col. 2, lines 52-55) to pass on information that all users understand in a multilingual environment (Dybedokken, col. 1, lines 49-51).

The combination of Freund and Dybedokken does not teach the use of a docking station.

However, Lipe teaches an act of, based on the identifier, selecting characteristics associated with a combined network environment the computer system is connected to (Lipe, col. 394, line 65 – col. 395, line 13). Use of both parameters present in the registry and from the network shows use of a combined system.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Freund and Dybedokken in view of Lipe in order to enable the use of a docking station. One would be motivated to do so in order to facilitate seamless dynamic configuration changes in a computer with minimum user involvement.

40. With respect to claim 54, Freund teaches the invention described in claim 1, including a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network environment being associated with one or more parameters, a method for selecting characteristics associated with the network environment the computer system is connected to, so as to reduce the configuration information that needs to be manually entered, comprising the following: an act of connecting the computer system, which is configured with a first

configuration (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74), to a network environment from among the number of network environments (Freund, page 6, paragraph 73); an act of receiving one or more parameters associated with the computer system that were provided by the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91); an act of combining the one or more parameters to generate an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraph 133); and an act of, based on the identifier, selecting characteristics specific to the network environment that the computer system is being connected to (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74).

Freund does not teach changing country dependent software settings.

However, Dybedokken teaches an act of utilizing the selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to the network environment that the computer system is being connected to, to modify a configuration of the computer system from the first configuration to a new configuration, and where modifying the configuration of the computer system includes changing one or more country dependent software settings including one or more of a default language setting and a currency symbol setting (Dybedokken, Fig. 3; col. 2, lines 52-55 and col. 3, lines 64-67).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Freund in view of Dybedokken in order to enable changing country dependent software settings. One would be motivated to do so in order to synchronize the language used in an end user terminal and the local network, for keeping the consistency there between (Dybedokken, col. 2, lines 52-55) to pass on information that all users understand in a multilingual environment (Dybedokken, col. 1, lines 49-51).

The combination of Freund and Dybedokken does not teach the use of a docking station.

However, Lipe teaches where the one or more parameters include parameters associated with expansion card capabilities of a docking station (Lipe, col. 18, lines 51-62).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Freund and Dybedokken in view of Lipe in order to enable the use of a docking station. One would be motivated to do so in order to facilitate seamless dynamic configuration changes in a computer with minimum user involvement.

41. With respect to claim 55, Freund teaches the invention described in claim 1, including a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network environment being associated with one or more parameters, a method for selecting characteristics associated with the network environment the computer system is connected to, so as to reduce the configuration information that needs to be manually entered, comprising the following: an act of connecting the computer system, which is configured with a first configuration (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74), to a network environment from among the number of network environments (Freund, page 6, paragraph 73); an act of receiving one or more parameters associated with the computer system that were provided by the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91); an act of combining the one or more parameters to generate an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraph 133); and an act of, based on the identifier, selecting characteristics specific to the network environment that the computer system is being connected to (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74).

Freund does not teach changing country dependent software settings.

However, Dybedokken teaches an act of utilizing the selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to the network environment that the computer system is being connected to, to modify a configuration of the computer system from the first configuration to a new configuration, and where modifying the configuration of the computer system includes changing one or more country dependent software settings including one or more of a default language setting and a currency symbol setting (Dybedokken, Fig. 3; col. 2, lines 52-55 and col. 3, lines 64-67).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Freund in view of Dybedokken in order to enable changing country dependent software settings. One would be motivated to do so in order to synchronize the language used in an end user terminal and the local network, for keeping the consistency there between (Dybedokken, col. 2, lines 52-55) to pass on information that all users understand in a multilingual environment (Dybedokken, col. 1, lines 49-51).

The combination of Freund and Dybedokken does not teach the use of a docking station.

However, Lipe teaches where the one or more parameters include parameters associated with memory or mass storage capabilities of a docking station (Lipe, col. 32, lines 23-31).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Freund and Dybedokken in view of Lipe in order to enable the use of a docking station. One would be motivated to do so in order to facilitate seamless dynamic configuration changes in a computer with minimum user involvement.

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42. Claims 42-44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Freund in view of Roberts et al. (U.S. 7,289,812).

43. With respect to claim 42, Freund teaches a computer program product for use in a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network environment being associated with one or more parameters, the computer program product for implementing a method for selecting characteristics associated with the environment the computer system is connected to, so as to reduce the configuration information that is manually entered, the computer program product comprising: one or more computer-readable media carrying computer-executable instructions, that when executed at the computer system, cause the computer system to perform the following acts (Freund, page 6, paragraphs 69-70): an act of connecting the computer system, which is configured with a first configuration (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74), to a network environment from among the number of network environments (Freund, page 6, paragraph 73); an act of receiving one or more parameters associated with the computer system that were provided by the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91); an act of combining the one or more parameters to generate an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraph 133); and an act of, based on the identifier, selecting characteristics specific to the network environment that the computer system is being connected to (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74).

Freund does not teach changing a favorites list from one network environment to another.

However, Roberts teaches an act of utilizing the selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to the network environment that the computer system is being

connected to, to modify a configuration of the computer system from the first configuration to a new configuration, and where modifying the configuration of the computer system includes changing a favorites list from one appropriate for a first network environment to one appropriate for a different second network environment (Roberts, col. 3, lines 20-54).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Freund in view of Roberts in order to enable changing a favorites list from one network environment to another. One would be motivated to do so in order to automatically notify a user of the location aware device of the location bookmark (Roberts, col. 1, lines 32-38).

44. With respect to claim 43, Freund teaches the invention described in claim 42, including the computer program product where the one or more computer-readable media are physical storage media (Freund, page 6, paragraph 68).
45. With respect to claim 44, Freund teaches the invention described in claim 42, including the computer program product where the one or more computer-readable media include system memory (Freund, page 6, paragraph 68).
46. Claims 45, 52 and 53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Freund in view of Dybedokken and further in view of Phillips (U.S. 6,748,195).



47. With respect to claim 45, Freund teaches the invention described in claim 1, including a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network environment being associated with one or more parameters, a method for selecting characteristics associated with the network environment the computer system is connected to, so as to reduce the configuration information that needs to be manually entered, comprising the following: an act of connecting the computer system, which is configured with a first configuration (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74), to a network environment from among the number of network environments (Freund, page 6, paragraph 73); an act of receiving one or more parameters associated with the computer system that were provided by the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91); an act of combining the one or more parameters to generate an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraph 133); and an act of, based on the identifier, selecting characteristics specific to the network environment that the computer system is being connected to (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74).

Freund does not teach changing country dependent software settings.

However, Dybedokken teaches an act of utilizing the selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to the network environment that the computer system is being connected to, to modify a configuration of the computer system from the first configuration to a new configuration, and where modifying the configuration of the computer system includes changing one or more country dependent software settings including one or more of a default language setting and a currency symbol setting (Dybedokken, Fig. 3; col. 2, lines 52-55 and col. 3, lines 64-67).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Freund in view of Dybedokken in order to enable changing country dependent software settings. One would be motivated to do so in order to synchronize the language used in an end user terminal and the local network, for keeping the consistency there between (Dybedokken, col. 2, lines 52-55) to pass on information that all users understand in a multilingual environment (Dybedokken, col. 1, lines 49-51).

The combination of Freund and Dybedokken does not teach modifying drivers of peripherals.

However, Phillips teaches where modifying the configuration includes loading drivers with some peripherals and unloading drivers for other peripherals (Phillips, col. 7, lines 8-12).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Freund and Dybedokken in view of Phillips in order to enable modifying drivers of peripherals. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow for operating the wireless devices in a manner that optimally uses the available resources in accordance with an operating situation (Phillips, col. 2, lines 23-26).

48. With respect to claim 52, Freund teaches the invention described in claim 1, including a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network environment being associated with one or more parameters, a method for selecting characteristics associated with the network environment the computer system is connected to, so as to reduce the configuration information that needs to be manually entered, comprising

the following: an act of connecting the computer system, which is configured with a first configuration (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74), to a network environment from among the number of network environments (Freund, page 6, paragraph 73); an act of receiving one or more parameters associated with the computer system that were provided by the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91); an act of combining the one or more parameters to generate an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraph 133); and an act of, based on the identifier, selecting characteristics specific to the network environment that the computer system is being connected to (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74).

Freund does not teach changing country dependent software settings.

However, Dybedokken teaches an act of utilizing the selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to the network environment that the computer system is being connected to, to modify a configuration of the computer system from the first configuration to a new configuration, and where modifying the configuration of the computer system includes changing one or more country dependent software settings including one or more of a default language setting and a currency symbol setting (Dybedokken, Fig. 3; col. 2, lines 52-55 and col. 3, lines 64-67).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Freund in view of Dybedokken in order to enable changing country dependent software settings. One would be motivated to do so in order to synchronize the language used in an end user terminal and the local network, for keeping the consistency there between (Dybedokken, col. 2, lines 52-55) to pass on information that all users understand in a multilingual environment (Dybedokken, col. 1, lines 49-51).

The combination of Freund and Dybedokken does not teach modifying drivers of peripherals.

However, Phillips teaches where the one or more parameters include parameters associated with a printer (Phillips, col. 7, lines 3-12).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Freund and Dybedokken in view of Phillips in order to enable modifying drivers of peripherals. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow for operating the wireless devices in a manner that optimally uses the available resources in accordance with an operating situation (Phillips, col. 2, lines 23-26).

49. With respect to claim 53, Freund teaches the invention described in claim 1, including a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network environment being associated with one or more parameters, a method for selecting characteristics associated with the network environment the computer system is connected to, so as to reduce the configuration information that needs to be manually entered, comprising the following: an act of connecting the computer system, which is configured with a first configuration (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74), to a network environment from among the number of network environments (Freund, page 6, paragraph 73); an act of receiving one or more parameters associated with the computer system that were provided by the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91); an act of combining the one or more parameters to generate an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraph 133); and an act of, based on

the identifier, selecting characteristics specific to the network environment that the computer system is being connected to (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74).

Freund does not teach changing country dependent software settings.

However, Dybedokken teaches an act of utilizing the selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to the network environment that the computer system is being connected to, to modify a configuration of the computer system from the first configuration to a new configuration, and where modifying the configuration of the computer system includes changing one or more country dependent software settings including one or more of a default language setting and a currency symbol setting (Dybedokken, Fig. 3; col. 2, lines 52-55 and col. 3, lines 64-67).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Freund in view of Dybedokken in order to enable changing country dependent software settings. One would be motivated to do so in order to synchronize the language used in an end user terminal and the local network, for keeping the consistency there between (Dybedokken, col. 2, lines 52-55) to pass on information that all users understand in a multilingual environment (Dybedokken, col. 1, lines 49-51).

The combination of Freund and Dybedokken does not teach modifying drivers of peripherals.

However, Phillips teaches where the one or more parameters include parameters associated with a peripheral device (Phillips, col. 2, lines 23-26).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Freund and Dybedokken in view of Phillips in order

to enable modifying drivers of peripherals. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow for operating the wireless devices in a manner that optimally uses the available resources in accordance with an operating situation (Phillips, col. 2, lines 23-26).

50. Claim 46 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Freund in view of Dybedokken and further in view of Short et al. (U.S. 6,130,892).

51. With respect to claim 46, Freund teaches the invention described in claim 1, including a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network environment being associated with one or more parameters, a method for selecting characteristics associated with the network environment the computer system is connected to, so as to reduce the configuration information that needs to be manually entered, comprising the following: an act of connecting the computer system, which is configured with a first configuration (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74), to a network environment from among the number of network environments (Freund, page 6, paragraph 73); an act of receiving one or more parameters associated with the computer system that were provided by the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91); an act of combining the one or more parameters to generate an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraph 133); and an act of, based on the identifier, selecting characteristics specific to the network environment that the computer system is being connected to (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74).

Freund does not teach changing country dependent software settings.

However, Dybedokken teaches an act of utilizing the selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to the network environment that the computer system is being connected to, to modify a configuration of the computer system from the first configuration to a new configuration, and where modifying the configuration of the computer system includes changing one or more country dependent software settings including one or more of a default language setting and a currency symbol setting (Dybedokken, Fig. 3; col. 2, lines 52-55 and col. 3, lines 64-67).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Freund in view of Dybedokken in order to enable changing country dependent software settings. One would be motivated to do so in order to synchronize the language used in an end user terminal and the local network, for keeping the consistency there between (Dybedokken, col. 2, lines 52-55) to pass on information that all users understand in a multilingual environment (Dybedokken, col. 1, lines 49-51).

The combination of Freund and Dybedokken do not teach concluding one session and starting another.

However, Short teaches where modifying the configuration includes ceasing a NIC connection and beginning a modem connection (Short, col. 2, lines 52-56).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Freund and Dybedokken in view of Short in order to enable user access to the internet from diverse locations (Short, col. 1, lines 27-28).

52. Claims 50 and 51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Freund in view of Dybedokken and further in view of Akiyama et al. (U.S. 6,757,821).

53. With respect to claim 50, Freund teaches the invention described in claim 1, including a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network environment being associated with one or more parameters, a method for selecting characteristics associated with the network environment the computer system is connected to, so as to reduce the configuration information that needs to be manually entered, comprising the following: an act of connecting the computer system, which is configured with a first configuration (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74), to a network environment from among the number of network environments (Freund, page 6, paragraph 73); an act of receiving one or more parameters associated with the computer system that were provided by the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91); an act of combining the one or more parameters to generate an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraph 133); and an act of, based on the identifier, selecting characteristics specific to the network environment that the computer system is being connected to (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74).

Freund does not teach changing country dependent software settings.

However, Dybedokken teaches an act of utilizing the selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to the network environment that the computer system is being connected to, to modify a configuration of the computer system from the first configuration to a new configuration, and where modifying the configuration of the computer system includes changing one or more country dependent software settings including one or more of



a default language setting and a currency symbol setting (Dybedokken, Fig. 3; col. 2, lines 52-55 and col. 3, lines 64-67).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Freund in view of Dybedokken in order to enable changing country dependent software settings. One would be motivated to do so in order to synchronize the language used in an end user terminal and the local network, for keeping the consistency there between (Dybedokken, col. 2, lines 52-55) to pass on information that all users understand in a multilingual environment (Dybedokken, col. 1, lines 49-51).

The combination of Freund and Dybedokken does not teach parameters associated with a keyboard.

However, Akiyama teaches where the one or more parameters include parameters associated with a keyboard (Akiyama, col. 5, lines 7-39).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Freund and Dybedokken in view of Akiyama in order to enable reconfiguring a favorites list. One would be motivated to do so in order to provide a computer system, which can easily change the setups of an operation environment in correspondence with various use patterns.

54. With respect to claim 51, Freund teaches the invention described in claim 1, including a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network environment being associated with one or more parameters, a method for selecting characteristics associated with the network environment the computer system is connected to,

so as to reduce the configuration information that needs to be manually entered, comprising the following: an act of connecting the computer system, which is configured with a first configuration (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74), to a network environment from among the number of network environments (Freund, page 6, paragraph 73); an act of receiving one or more parameters associated with the computer system that were provided by the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91); an act of combining the one or more parameters to generate an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraph 133); and an act of, based on the identifier, selecting characteristics specific to the network environment that the computer system is being connected to (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74).

Freund does not teach changing country dependent software settings.

However, Dybedokken teaches an act of utilizing the selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to the network environment that the computer system is being connected to, to modify a configuration of the computer system from the first configuration to a new configuration, and where modifying the configuration of the computer system includes changing one or more country dependent software settings including one or more of a default language setting and a currency symbol setting (Dybedokken, Fig. 3; col. 2, lines 52-55 and col. 3, lines 64-67).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Freund in view of Dybedokken in order to enable changing country dependent software settings. One would be motivated to do so in order to synchronize the language used in an end user terminal and the local network, for keeping the consistency

there between (Dybedokken, col. 2, lines 52-55) to pass on information that all users understand in a multilingual environment (Dybedokken, col. 1, lines 49-51).

The combination of Freund and Dybedokken does not teach parameters associated with a keyboard.

However, Akiyama teaches where the one or more parameters include parameters associated with a monitor (Akiyama, col. 5, lines 7-39).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Freund and Dybedokken in view of Akiyama in order to enable reconfiguring a favorites list. One would be motivated to do so in order to provide a computer system, which can easily change the setups of an operation environment in correspondence with various use patterns.

55. Claim 56 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Freund in view of Dybedokken and further in view of Korpi et al. (U.S. 6,198,696).

56. With respect to claim 56, Freund teaches the invention described in claim 1, including a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network environment being associated with one or more parameters, a method for selecting characteristics associated with the network environment the computer system is connected to, so as to reduce the configuration information that needs to be manually entered, comprising the following: an act of connecting the computer system, which is configured with a first

configuration (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74), to a network environment from among the number of network environments (Freund, page 6, paragraph 73); an act of receiving one or more parameters associated with the computer system that were provided by the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91); an act of combining the one or more parameters to generate an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraph 133); and an act of, based on the identifier, selecting characteristics specific to the network environment that the computer system is being connected to (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74).

Freund does not teach changing country dependent software settings.

However, Dybedokken teaches an act of utilizing the selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to the network environment that the computer system is being connected to, to modify a configuration of the computer system from the first configuration to a new configuration, and where modifying the configuration of the computer system includes changing one or more country dependent software settings including one or more of a default language setting and a currency symbol setting (Dybedokken, Fig. 3; col. 2, lines 52-55 and col. 3, lines 64-67).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Freund in view of Dybedokken in order to enable changing country dependent software settings. One would be motivated to do so in order to synchronize the language used in an end user terminal and the local network, for keeping the consistency there between (Dybedokken, col. 2, lines 52-55) to pass on information that all users understand in a multilingual environment (Dybedokken, col. 1, lines 49-51).

The combination of Freund and Dybedokken does not teach the use of GPS data with regards to an international border.

However, Korpi teaches detecting a change in the network environment due to detecting from GPS data that the computer system has crossed an international border (Korpi, col. 3, lines 33-43).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Freund in view of Dybedokken and in further view of Korpi in order to enable reconfiguring time and date parameters in a module in an operating system. One would be motivated to do so in order to enable automatic time zone tracking of the present location of the device (Korpi, col. 2, lines 21-24).

57. Claim 60 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Freund in view of Dybedokken and further in view Roberts.

58. With respect to claim 60, Freund teaches the invention described in claim 1, including a computer system that is connectable to a number of network environments, each network environment being associated with one or more parameters, a method for selecting characteristics associated with the network environment the computer system is connected to, so as to reduce the configuration information that needs to be manually entered, comprising the following: an act of connecting the computer system, which is configured with a first configuration (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74), to a network environment from among the

number of network environments (Freund, page 6, paragraph 73); an act of receiving one or more parameters associated with the computer system that were provided by the network environment (Freund, page 7, paragraphs 87-91); an act of combining the one or more parameters to generate an identifier (Freund, page 23, paragraph 133); and an act of, based on the identifier, selecting characteristics specific to the network environment that the computer system is being connected to (Freund, page 6, paragraph 74).

Freund does not teach changing country dependent software settings.

However, Dybedokken teaches an act of utilizing the selected characteristics, which correspond specifically to the network environment that the computer system is being connected to, to modify a configuration of the computer system from the first configuration to a new configuration, and where modifying the configuration of the computer system includes changing one or more country dependent software settings including one or more of a default language setting and a currency symbol setting (Dybedokken, Fig. 3; col. 2, lines 52-55 and col. 3, lines 64-67).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Freund in view of Dybedokken in order to enable changing country dependent software settings. One would be motivated to do so in order to synchronize the language used in an end user terminal and the local network, for keeping the consistency there between (Dybedokken, col. 2, lines 52-55) to pass on information that all users understand in a multilingual environment (Dybedokken, col. 1, lines 49-51).

The combination of Freund and Dybedokken does not teach changing a favorites list from one network environment to another.

However, Roberts teaches a method where modifying the configuration of the computer system further includes changing a favorites list from one appropriate for a first network environment to one appropriate for a different second network environment (Roberts, col. 3, lines 20-54).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Freund and Dybedokken in view of Roberts in order to enable changing a favorites list from one network environment to another. One would be motivated to do so in order to automatically notify a user of the location aware device of the location bookmark (Roberts, col. 1, lines 32-38).

*Response to Arguments*

59. Applicant's arguments filed 4 September 2007 have been fully considered, but they are not persuasive for the reasons set forth below.

The examiner respectfully submits that Applicant's arguments have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.



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*Conclusion*

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alicia Baturay whose telephone number is (571) 272-3981. The examiner can normally be reached at 7:30am - 5pm, Monday - Thursday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Saleh Najjar can be reached on (571) 272-4006. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

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Alicia Baturay  
October 31, 2007

  
PHILIP TRAN  
PRIMARY EXAMINER